

Ch 9 Review Outline—Political Parties

1. Political Party—define
2. Political Parties in the US are decentralized
3. Rise and Decline of Political Parties
 - The Founding—Party Caucus
 - The Jacksonians—National Conventions
 - Civil War—Rise of the Republican Party
 - Progressive
4. Realignment/Critical Periods—know the different periods and why they were considered such
5. Straight Ticket vs Split Ticket
6. Office Ballot vs Party-column Ballot
7. National Conventions—define—formulas
8. Superdelegate
9. Ideological, Solidarity, and Sponsored Parties
10. Two-Party System—U.S. one of few nations who have this system

11. Electoral System—Winner-take-all and Plurality system
12. Ideological, single issue, Economic Protest, Fractional Parties
13. Role of minor parties
14. Primary v General Election—Differences between delegates, voters—Strategies of those running for office

Ch 10 Review Outline—Elections and Campaigns

1. Differences between Presidential and Congressional Campaigns
2. “The Great Mentioner”
3. Political Action Committees (PAC)
4. Strategies and Themes
5. Malapportionment, Gerrymandering, Reapportionment—every 10 years
6. Sophomore Surge
7. Delegates vs Trustees
8. Primary vs General –Candidates must come closer to the middle of issues
9. House and Senate Qualifications
10. Clothespin Votes

11. Position issues vs Valance Issues
12. Television, debates, direct mail—advantages/disadvantages of each
13. Money—Private vs Public Money, Individual vs PACs
14. Campaign Finance Rules—Chart on page 247
15. 1973 Campaign Finance Law
16. 2002 Finance Reform Act
17. 2004 Election—page 248-249
18. Soft Money
19. 527 Organizations
20. Money—not much difference in Presidential elections but does in Congressional
21. Incumbent Advantage
22. Party Identification—Republicans=Higher turnout, stronger alliance, better w/ independents
23. Prospective vs Retrospective Voting
24. Democratic vs Republican Coalition

Chapter 11—Interest Groups

1. Birth of Interest Groups
2. Factors leading to the rise of IG
3. Americans join IG because of their strong belief in civic competence and duty
4. Institutional vs Membership IG
5. Incentives to join—Solidarity, Material, Purposive
6. Ideological IG
7. Public-Interest Lobby
8. Ralph Nader p. 271-272
9. IG and Social Movements—Environmentalists, Feminists, Union
10. Funds—Foundation Grants, Federal Grants, Direct Mail
11. Bias—IG made up of rich, business?

Activities

12. Information—detailed, current, accurate information
13. Ratings System
14. Political Cues
15. Grassroots Lobbying

16. Lobbyists
17. Dirty Dozen
18. Campaign Finance Reform 1973
19. PACs influence or lack there of
20. Revolving Door
21. Trouble
22. 1995 Lobby Act

Chapter 12—Media

1. Politicians and media—love/hate relationship
2. Party Press
3. Popular Press
4. Yellow Journalism
5. Electronic Journalism—Radio—allowed officials to reach public without the filter of printed media. People did have a greater option to ignore them
6. T.V.—Big 3 networks and the rise of cable, early morning shows

7. T.V. spots have become increasingly shorter—politicians need to do something colorful to get noticed
8. Joint Operating Agreements
9. Media in U.S. is locally owned
10. National Media—Wire Service, National Magazines, National Newspapers, National TV.
11. Roles Played by Media—Gatekeepers, Scorekeeper, Watchdog
12. Rules Governing Media—Print vs Electronic, Confidentiality, Licensing
13. Equal Time Rule--Campaigning
14. Media Biased?
15. Media Influence on Readers
16. Teddy Roosevelt—first to successfully use media
17. Coverage of Congress
18. Reasons for News leaks
19. Government tools to “fight back” media

